

trolling destructive insects. This paper contains a list of plants which need protection in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri and the principal reasons for the destruction and consequent disappearance of native plants. The discussion which followed its presentation was participated in by Mr. Merkel, Supt. of the New York Zoological Park and Mr. Morley, who stated that at San Diego, California, certain portions of the park system will be kept wild and that all park systems should take care of the native flora! This is a hopeful sign of appreciation and help from those who are best able to give it.

In the Conservation number of the Tropic magazine published at Miami, Florida, Charles T. Simpson, a veteran naturalist and traveller, has published an article on "Paradise Key." This is a hammock or island of hardwood trees in the everglades about fifty miles south and west from Miami and about midway to Cape Sable. This interesting tract is over a mile long and includes 60 or more species of trees growing wild, of which nearly a hundred are tall royal palms, rising above the level of the forest. This tract has been acquired as a public park and rechristened Royal Palm State Park. Mr. Charles Mosier has been placed in charge as caretaker and the members of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs are taking an active interest, not only in its preservation as a wild tract of land but also in the protection of the birds in the Cuthbert Lake Bird Sanctuary. Dr. Small and Mr. Simpson have visited the Royal Palm Hammock and a list of over fifty species of trees have been published. The article is illustrated by photographs.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

SHORTER NOTES

BAPTISIA PERFOLIATA IN FLORIDA? The leguminous genus *Baptisia* is noteworthy for containing a considerable number of well-marked species of rather restricted distribution. One of the most striking in appearance is *B. perfoliata* (L.) R. Br., whose recorded range is in the coastal plain from west-central South Carolina to Appling County, Georgia. It is a "tumble-

weed," like other species of the genus, and its perfoliate leaves remain stiffly erect on the spreading branches for several months after the plant dies, so that it is easily recognized any day in the year.*

On Feb. 10, 1915, I found several dead plants indistinguishable from this species in high pine land (dry pine-barrens with *Pinus palustris* and *Quercus Catesbaei*) in the extreme eastern part of the lake region of Florida, about half a mile northwest of Chulota, Seminole County, which is about 220 miles farther south than the nearest known locality in Georgia. I was on a cross-country walking trip at the time, with over thirty pounds of baggage, and could not very well preserve such brittle material for comparison. It is not altogether improbable that when the flowers and fruit of this Florida plant are known it may be found to differ in some particulars from *B. perfoliata*; but whether it is that species or an undescribed one, it is something new to the known flora of Florida.

ROLAND M. HARPER

THE NORTHWESTERN CYTHEREA. I have just had an opportunity to examine good living material of *CytHEREA*, collected by Mr. A. L. Knoke at Duvall, in the State of Washington. It differs in many ways from the Colorado plant,† being larger, with the following floral peculiarities: Sepals and petals whitish, flushed with pink, about 27 mm. long; column 7.5 mm. wide; lip 21 mm. long, 9.5 broad near base, the basal half dark dull red, with longitudinal, more or less interrupted, whitish lines; at the end of opening of lip the patches and hairs are wholly pallid, neither yellow nor red; apical part of lip widely expanded, thin, covered with large suffused pale rust-red spots, the color completely contrasting with the small pink spots on margins of opening; horn-like nectar-sacs divergent, pinkish-white, with irregular dull pinkish longitudinal bands; these horns may extend beyond the lip.

This is presumably the plant which Holzinger described from

* For notes on its morphological peculiarities see Jour. Bot. 10: 84-85. 1872; Bull. Torrey Club 30: 336-337. 1903; Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 17: 225. 1906.

† Botanical Gazette 59 (1915), p. 331.

Idaho, merely stating that the beard in the western plant is white. Heller, in his Catalogue, gave it specific rank, and it really seems possible that this is correct. The type locality of the Linnean species *C. bulbosa* (L.) House is Lapland, and I do not know what the detailed characters of typical specimens may be. Since the Old World plant extends through Russia to Siberia, one would expect to find the west coast form identical with it; but in the absence of proof of this, we must use the name *occidentalis*, given by Holzinger.

The Colorado form, described from Gresham in the place cited in the footnote, certainly differs from the northeastern as well as the northwestern plant in lacking the spots on the apical expansion of the lip; it may take the name *C. bulbosa* var. *coloradensis*.

It is a singular thing that in the excellent new Flora of the Northwest Coast, by Piper and Beattie, the plant of the northeastern states is described, and not the *occidentalis* form at all! Does such a form as this description indicates really exist anywhere in the northwest?

T. D. A. COCKERELL

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REVIEWS

Dunham's How to Know the Mosses*

This is a popular guide to the mosses of the Northeastern United States, containing keys to eighty genera and short descriptions of over one hundred and fifty species with special reference to the distinguishing characteristics that are apparent without the aid of a lens.

It is illustrated by line drawings in the text and seven plates, which will be found helpful to the beginner. Two keys based on the leaf and capsule characters and the introduction and first explanatory chapters aim to make it easy to obtain a non-technical acquaintance with the mosses. This book should be very helpful in introducing the mosses to a large circle of admirers.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

* By Elizabeth Marie Dunham, pp. 1-287. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1916. Price \$1.25 net.